An Example of Losing Long-Suttism—t om-mon-Sense Work That Succeeded—What Trumps Are Per—Problems for Whist Players It is related that during the intervals of a rubber a Frenchman and a philosopher were asked to name the most wonderful thing in the world. The Frenchman said it was the thing that did not happen, and the philosopher said it was the tenacity with which some persons clung to A man who heard these replies remarked that the Frenchman must have been a "shot player" and that the philosopher must have cut in with a dyed-in-the-wool long-suit

The tenacity with which long-suit players eling to their system is certainly remarkable. Do they ever stop to ask themselves upon what foundation their belief rests? Do they open their hands in accordance with the theory of probabilities! Do they know anything about such things! Is there anything in the longsuit text books which will show the student the probability of winning or losing tricks by making certain openings ! Not a word. The whole scheme is to play so as to inform the three other persons at the table what you hold, and it does not even accomplish that laudable object except in the trifling details of a single suit.

Dr. Pole says the original lead of the longest

suit "is always the best for attack or defence." Cavendish indorses the theory as "excellent," and all the long-suit teachers tell their pupils it must be true, because Pole and Cavendish say so. Thus it comes to pass that thousands of persons believe a false doctrine from the beginning, and take it on trust so long that they come to look upon it as absolute truth.

The common-sense player says: "I have examined a thousand hands in which the long suit was originally opened regardless of the rest of the hand, and I find that the adversaries made 60 per cent, of the tricks won in the suit with-out trumping. I also find that in many hands If the long suit had not been opened the reverse would have been the case, and the leader would have made more by keeping quiet." The reply of the long-suiter is: "You must be mistaken, for Pole and Cavendish say otherwise, and they ought to know, Sometimes the 150 years' experience argument is brought up. This is a great favorite with many who are opposed to any changes in the whist tactics of the old text books. They say that the principles of play

taxt books. They say that the principles of play which are commonly known as the long-suit game have stood the test of time, and are as well grounded as those of chess; a game in which they say it would be presumptuous for any one to attempt to offer new suggestions, so well are its principles understood.

This sounds well, but, like many long-suit arguments, it is based on shaky premises. Those familiar with chess know that there is no game with regard to which opinions have changed so much in the opening tactics. After 1,400 years practice and the production of a literature filling 4,200 volumes, chess players have failed to find any practical system of one-ing moves which can be taught as a distinct theory of play and recognized as better than any other. After all the countless millions of games which have been played and analyzed, well grounded as those of chess; a game in which they say it would be presumptuous for any one to attempt to offer new suggestions, so well are its principles understood.

This sounds well, but, like many lone-suit arguments, it is based on shaky premises. Those familiar with chess know that there is no game with regard to which opinions have changed so much in the opening tactics. After 1,400 years tractice and the production of a literature filling 4,200 volumes, chess players have failed to find any practical system of onening moves which can be taught as a distinct theory of play and recognized as better than any other. After all the countless millions of games which have been played and analyzed, the endless "openings," of which fifty-nine are given in the text books, are little better than a lot of freak plays, which are continually being proved unsound in one variation or another. The greatest masters of the game do not agree on the best opening moves. Take the case of Lasker, champion of the world, who recommends in his text book a continuation in the French Defence, which has since been shown to be unsound. It such mistakes can be made by a champion player, who has devoted his life to the study of a game so exact as chess, is it to be wondered at that errors are made by theorists like Fole and Cavendish in a game as inexact as whist?

F. K. Young has lately been endeavoring to

be wondered at that errors are made by theorists like Pole and Cavendish in a game as inexact as whist!

F. K. Young has lately been endeavoring to
show that there is a hitherto unsuspected basic
principle in chess tacties which may be traced
by assembling and comparing a great number of
games played by the best masters. He points
out: "By the study and comparison of the
recorder games of men who have risen to eminence as players, it is possible to discern a
similarity in their methods of calculation and
procedure which, if properly comprehended and
reduced to a system, must become available as
the basis not only of a theory, but of the
true theory, of play, and to deduce from this syspem certain principles whose truth and applicability must be universally obvious at all times
and in all circumstances of practice." This corresponds very closely with Napoleon's wellknown declaration, "The art of war can be comprehended only by the exhaustive study and
comparison of the campaigns of the great captains."

This is exactly what the common-sense play-

known declaration, "The art of war can be comprehended only by the exhaustive study and comparison of the campaigns of the great captains."

This is exactly what the common-sense players and so-called short-suiters are trying to do for whist. They are watching the methods of the successful players and comparing them, to see if they cannot discover some fundamental principles "whose truth and applicability must be universally obvious." Uson what foundation, they sak, does Pole's long-suit 'heory rest. Did he examine into the methods of a great number and variety of noted whist players as shown by the hands they played! Dut he find by analysis of thousands of hands that tricks were always lost in certain ways, and that certain losing positions were chiefly brought about by bad openings! Not a bit of it. He simply evolved the whole thing out of his inverconsciousness and set it up as a pillar of fire before modern whist players—a guide that they might follow blindly, without any exercise of judgment—and thus has kept them wandering almiessly about for the last thirty years, with good prospects of continuing for ten years more.

While the long-suiters are content with the old methods, the common-sense school is observing the results of actual play, and is experimenting with new ideas; proving all things, and holding fast to that which is good. Among the many things toward which the views of modern players have completely changed is the management of trumps. Common-sense players realize more and more every day that there are only two uses for trumps: to lead them and to ruff with them, and that, having determined the purpose for which they are best fitted, one usually does best to carry it out unless unfore-seen obstacles appear.

The common-sense player with a good established suit and a card of receitry will usually lead trumps if he has any strength at all, and especially if his trumps are too good to ruff with. The long-suiter will not, unless he has four trumps, or his partner puts some courage into him by sign

TRICK.		Y	В	z
1	K e	4 .	9 4	2 0
2	Q 4	6 4	4 4	3 4
3	J ø	Ø 10	410	8 4
4	30	40	100	Qo
B	43	AO	20	90
6	4 K	46	4 Q	A A
7	5.0	50	Jo	7 0
8	۵з	Ø 6	OA	♥ 5
9	OQ	07	♥ 2	08
10	OK	80	04	01
11	A	47	60	4 2
19	10 6	48	K O	4.5
13	7 .	4 9	Q 8	♣ J

A-B get nine tricks only.

A—B get nine tricks only.

The point of this hand is A's management of his trumps. With a splendid suit and a fair result yeard he will not lead trumps, and when segts a chance to ruff, at trick 5, he will not dase his trumps for that purpose. What does he propose to do with them! If he can hug them up to lead them after finding the diamond suit probably against him, and his partner showing weakness in clubs, he could surely have led them before he knew things were so much against him. To discard the suit he is saving his trumps to defend would, of course, be absurd; but is it any more so than to unguard his only possible card of reentry? At the fourth trick it looks as if his partner could not beat the ten of trumps, and the jack is turned against him. How does A figure out any chance to suve his spade suit! At trick 3 B refuses to overtrump Y. It is an old principle in whist that you should never make your adversary a present of a trick unless you are pretity sure that you can get two for it. It is difficult to see how B expects to get two tricks more than the average value of his hand by discarding another club he leaves himself with a suit that it takes two leads to establish, and destroys his only chance of reentry, slight is it is.

And destroys also my mance about the wonderjul understanding of each other's hands that
prists between long-suit partners, but when it
comes down to the cold facts it must be contessed that the poor short-suiters seem to un-

derstand one another much better and obtain an insight into partners' hands that seems like a dream to long-suiters. Look at the overplay of the second hand published to day, and see how smoothly the top-of-nothing pair work into each other's hands and gather up seven tricks, where many got but three, and more of twenty-five pairs got more than six. H's play in the hand under consideration shows that he has no idea of the possibilities of his partner's hand; no hint of his trump strength or chances of recentry.

A common-sense player would have promptly overtrumped the ten with the see, and either led the nine through the jack or led the supporting club queen, hoping to make good any chance of recentry in A's hand. If B overtrumps and leads the nine. Z will cover with the four-chette, and after two rounds of trumps A will force Z's last trump with a spade. If Y indicates diamonds as his best suit, and Z leads him the queen, B gets in and leads the slub queen, and the club ace and the trump are the only tricks Y-Z make on the hand. The mere fact that B does not follow this line of play shows that he has no idea of the possibilities of his partner's hand, a state of affairs which could not exist between two common-sense partners.

At trick 4 B gets another chance, and one which a common-sense player would have jumped at like a flash. If Y is a long-suiter, he is leading from a suit of ieur or five diamonds, and as B has five himself the odds are just 197 to 10ti, or almost exactly 2 to 1 that the suit will not go around a second time, and that if the king is not to be made now it probably never will be, which is just what happens in this case. In addition to this, there are the additional odds of 2 to 1 against Z sholding the diamond ace, and as the situation demands an immediate trump lead from B, unless he proposes to play the rest of the hand for a crossruft, he should make a bid for the lead now. If B puts in the king second hand and leads trumps, whether ace or small does not matter, the only remaining trick

TRICK	A	¥	n	z
1	σк	0.6	04	Ø 5
9	03	07	OA	78
8	OQ	010	02	07
4	A 4	4 0	9 .	2 4
5	K 4	6 4	4 4	3 4
6	Qø	40	&10	8 4
7	Jø	5 ◊	4 Q	42
8	104	46	20	4 5
9	7.	4.7	80	70
0	5 0	48	100	9 0
1	3 ◊	AO	10	Q¢
9	43	49	28	& J
3	& K	8 0	KO	& A

OUR PROBLEMS.

The perception problem given on Aug. 29 was taken from deal No. 7 in the progressive match played on Wednesday afternoon at the seventh congress. The hand created a good deal of discussion on account of the variations in the scores, which ran from three to six tricks for N and S at twenty-four of the twenty-five tables in play, while one pair, the Top-of-Nothing, Miss Schmidt and Foster, got seven out of it.

Several of our solvers got the positions of the remaining cards about right, and suggested E s best continuation as a club; but none of them saw the true beauty of the position, which lies in the blocked diamond suit, of which W must have the two best cards, and the necessity for a Deschapelles coup by leading the club queen. If E leads any other card he loses two tricks, for, although the coup falls in its object, to make the possible club king good in W s hand, it results in making the jack good by bringing down the ace and king together. Here is the play, the heart seven turned by W. N to lead.

TRICK.	N	E		W	
1	Qø	5 0	4.6	K.	
2	2 4	43	6.4	AA	
3	10 4	∇6	8 .	9 4	
4	OA	₩3	04	Δl	
5	2 ◊	80	KO	40	
6	100	Qo	80	70	ı
7	75	OK	QQ	72	ı
8	0.6	₾10	4 4	07	ı
9	4 K	A Q	& A	4 2	١
10	Jø	08	3 4	47	ı
11	3 0	AO	46	90	
12	5 0	49	410	& J	
13	7 4	4.5	48	10	

TRICK.	.8	E	5	w
1	& K	43	8.4	4 2
2	100	80	KO	40
3	V 5	4.5	& 6	47
4	5 0	Qø	60	70
8	OA	Φ 6	♥4	01
6	3 ◊	AO	QQ	90
7	20	49	A A	4 J
8	0.8	& Q	48	07
9	Qø	5.4	3 4	K &
10	2 0	010	4 6	V 2
11	7.4	OK	6.4	9 4
12	10 .	08	8 .	10
13	JA	03	410	A .

N and S win seven tricks.

Trick 2. Even if partner has the club ace, there is still nothing to lead trumps for, and N continues with her next weakest suit, leading the top of it.

Trick 3. S knows that the club king was a singleton, or the suit would have been continued. He does not want any informatory discards, as he is already in possession of a photograph of his partner's hand, so he leads a small club, not the ace.

cards, as he is already in possession of a photograph of his partner's hand, so he leads a small club, not the ace.

Trick 6. N knows that if her partner had held two small diamonds with the king he would have finessed the ten, and she can easily read his hand for only one trick in clubs, the ace, and a lot of worthless spades, not good enough for either supporting card leads or trick winners.

Trick 7. if 8 does not make the club ace now he may lose it, as he can read his partner for nothing but spades and the deuce of diamonds.

There are persons who call this atyle of play "buinblepuppy." It is respectfully submitted to such that N and S thoroughly understand each other's hands and their possibilities, and know just how to make them work together for good. Compare the mutual understanding and harmony of work in this hand with that of A—B is the first hand given to-day, and sak yourself which system, the long or the short, carries out better the fundamental principle of whist strategy, to play twenty-six cards instead of thirteen?

In a recent match in New Jersey, W dealt and

teen I In a recent match in New Jersey, W dealt and turned the heart ten, and his partner held the following cards: H-K, Q, 2. C-Q, J, 10, 3.

N	E	8	w	as follows
000	0	A	0 0	S wins
	独	0 0	8 8	E wins
+ +		+	+++ + + + +	S wins
0000	8	0 0 0	0000 0000	W wins
+ + +	(*)	1 1	* *	E wins

+ + + + + What does E know of the situation, and what is his best continuation? Both sides lead fourth-best, and lead the top of plain suits or trumps not containing an honor,

OUR OWESE CORRER BOBLEM NO. 670-BY R. ADAM LEIPERG SLACE—RINE PERCES. Kon QBS; Kts on KKs and K Kt S; Bs and K; Pson QRS, QR4, QK4 S, and QS.



Kon K B 8; Q on K Kt 7; Kts on Q Kt 6 and K 6 Ps on Q B 5 and K B 6.

White to play and mate in three moves. PROBLEM NO. 571-BY R. VORWERE.

BLACK-RIGHT PIECES.

Con Q 4; Ron Q 8; Kts on Q R 3 and K B; Bs on 6 and Q 6; Ps on Q Kt 2 and K Kt 3.				
8	世	D 6	7	
		. 1	1	
2	edo .	2) 8		
	a	4 1	980	
	. 0			
	O W	e ^{las} e		
220%	-JL (A)	202 202	M	

WHITE-BIGHT PIECES. White to play and mate in two moves.

1. Q-B 5, B x Q: 2. R x P ch, K x Kt; 3. B-Kt 5, mate. 1. Q-B 8, K x R; 2. Q-B 3 ch, K x Q: 3. Kt-K 2, mate. 1. Q-B 8, P (B 2) move; 2. Q-K 5 ch, K x R; 3. Kt-K mate. 1. Q-B 8, R x R; 2, Q x B cb, K-B 4; 3, P-Kt 4, mate. 1. Q-B 8, Kt x R; 2, Q x B cb, K-B 4; 3, P-Kt 4, mate. 1. Q-B 8, Kt-K 6; 2, Q-R 8 cb, K-B 4; 3, Q-B 6, nate. 1. Q—B S, Kt x P; 2. Q—R S ch, any; S. Q—B S (x B P), nate.

1. Q-B S. RIX P; Z. Q-R S ch. Any; S. Q-B S (X B P), mate.

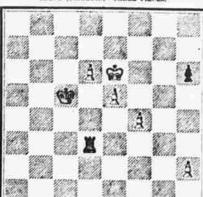
1. Q-B S, any other; S. Q-R S ch. &c.
Correct solutions received from R M Mauser, New York: Correct You Are, Brooklyn; S. Stemi-r, New York: Correct You Are, Brooklyn; S. Stemi-r, New York: Fred Engel, Brooklyn; R. S. Walters, New York; Fred Engel, Brooklyn; R. S. Walters, New York; Theodore R. Huyler, Brooklyn; M. S., Brooklyn; M-mber Swedish, Ches Ciuh, New Hritain, C.nn.; Henry Steinberg, New York; J. Roberts, New York; A. S. Richmond, Middletown; J. Deissig, Brooklyn; A. T. Barlow, Waterbury, Conn.; Dr. H. R. Richy, New York; H. W. Barry, South Boston, Mass, Elek Entl, New York; Dr. A. H. Baldwin, Norwalk, Conn.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 569.
Q-Q B 7, K x B; 2, R-R 4, mate. Q-Q B 7, P x B; 2, Kt-Q 8, mate.
Q-Q B 7, P x B; 2, Kt-Q 8, mate.
Q-QB7, Px Kt; 2. Qx P, mate.
Q-QB7, BxB; 2. QxKt, mate.
Q-Q B 7, B-Kt f ch; 2. Kt x B, mate,
Q-Q B 7, B-Kt 8; 2, Kt-Kt 8, mate. Q-Q B 7, P-Kt 1; V, Kt-Q 8, mate.
Q-Q B 7, P-Kt 1; v. Kt-Q 3, mate.
Q-Q B 7, Q x R; 2. Q-B 4, mate.
Q-Q B 7, Q-Q 2; v. Q-B 4, mate.
Q-QB 7. Q-Q4; 2. Q-B 4, mate.
Q-Q B 7. Kt moves: Y. Kt-K 6 (x Kt), me
orrect solutions received from Theodore R. I
oklyn: M. S., Brooklyn: R. M. Mauser
b. Inst in Time Name Vach Correct V.

Brooklyn: M. S., Brooklyn: R. M. Mauser, New York: Just in Time, New York: Correct You Are, Brooklyn: S. Stemler, New York: How Easy, Brooklyn: R. S. Walters, New York: How Easy, Brooklyn: Fred Engel, Brooklyn: R. S. Walters, New York: A. S. Bichmond, Middletown: J. Roberts, New York: A. S. Bichmond, Middletown: J. Roberts, New York: A. S. Bichmond, Middletown: J. Roberts, New York: Club. New Britain, Conn.; W. Clark, Plainfield, N. J.; F. I. Willita, Waterbury, Conn.: J. P. Below, Waterbury, Conn.: Jr. A. H. Barlow, Waterbury, Conn.: Dr. A. H. Bellow, R. W. Brry, South Boston, Mass.; P. W. Francis, Brooklyn: Grover's Lil, Danbury, Conn.: Jr. A. H. Baldwin, Norwalk, Conn.; Thomas F. Aram, New York.
B. Monrad, Chicago: Grover's Lil, Banders, R. Monrad, R. R. Hourad, Chicago: Grover's Lil, Danbury, Conn., and Edwin H. Baldwin, Hackensack, N. J., forwarded additional correct solutions to Keidanski's problem

•	madretonat cor	Lect Bountion	is to Kaldanski	a problem.
		CORRESP	ONDENCE.	
	of the Broo-ly	dwin of Nor played in a r n Chess Clul	ma ch with H. b, before the re	L. Dickesol
	Bux for their a	Judication	1	
	BALDWIN. White. 1 P-K 4 2 Kt-K B 3 8 P-B 4 4 Castles	B-84 P-Q8	27 B x Rt 28 R x P 29 R - K 7 ch 80 R - Q ch	K-Bo
	5 P-B 8	B-K Kt 5	81 R-H 7 ch	
	6 9-Kt 8	Kt-R 4	32 R x P	P-Kt 4
	7 B x P ch		33 R-Kt	K-B 5
		H x Kt	84 R-K 3	P-K Kt 5
		KIR	35 R-B 7 ch	K-Q5
		Kt-B#	80 H-K R 7	
	11 Q-R 4	R-KB	37 R-K 7	P-Kt5
		PxP	85 R-R 6	R x P
	13 P 1 P	B-Kt3	80 R x R	PxRch
	14 B-Kt 5	G-65	40 K x P	P-Kt 6
	15 Q-Kt 3 ch	Q-Q3	41 R x Q P	R-Q7
t	In Q z Q ch	KIQ	42 R-Q Kt 6	
		P-Kt4	43 K-R 3	H-Q n ch
	18 P-Q 5 ch	K-K 4	44 K-K 2	R-B 7
9	10 Kt-9 2	Kt-R 4	45 P-Q 6	R-47ch
•	20 Kt-B 4 ch		46 K-R 8	R-Q 6 ch
	el Kt x B	RPRKI	47 K-B 4	P-Kt7
		R-B 2	48 R x P ch	KxR
-3	28 R-B 2	RIP	49 P-K 5	K-BB
	24 K R—B	P-RS	50 K-H 5	K-B 5
		K-K4	51 K-K 6	K-B 4
	50 B-6 a	Kt-B 5 ch	52 P-B 4	

POSITION AFTER WHITE'S FIFTT-SECOND MOVE. BLACK (DICKESON)-THREE PIECES.

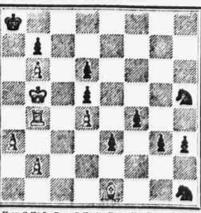


WHITE (BALDWIN)-FIVE PIECES.

At this position black declared he could draw the game, and white was unable to prevent it. Dr. Baldwin would like any of the readers of Tax Sux to state whether or not white could win.

As best fillustration to the answer given to Th. Kelley, New Yora, in last Sunday's Sux, the following study by Ch. Kondelik is here appended. It will be of great interest to all readers:

STUDY BY CH. KONDELIK. BLACK-TEN PIECES. K on Q R; Kts on K R S and K R 4; Ps on Q Kt 2, Q S, Q 4, K S, K B 5, K Kt S and K R S.



Kon QKt 5; Ron QKt 4; Bon K; Ps on QR 3, QKt 2, QKt 6 and Q4.

WHITE-SEVEN PIECES White to play.

How can the game be saved?

Chas. E. Noltenius, Northampton, Mass.—The Sun
does not exchange. R. Clarence Wagner, Independen a.—The game between Policek and Weiss was published in The Rus five years ago. You will find the game in the congress book published by the committee.

Member, Swedish Caese C ub. New Britain, still claims a "cook" to Keidanski's problem by means of Q—K 0, and H. W. Bary, bouth Boston, Mass., claims a "cook" to No. 567 by means of 1. K—K 6. Best are anxious to have The Sus's solvers look into these problems.

problems.

F. J. Willits, Waterbury, Conn.—You are right. The key move is sufficient for a two-mover.

M. Hichards. Plainfield, N. J.—You are advised to devote all your studies to two-movers at first; later on you may tackle three-movers also. New York Chess Fiend.-The ballot in the forthcom

ing international tournament at Bertin will, in all probability, take place to-day. It has been arranged to use the Berger tables for the schedule. The committee, however, made a special rule not to discouse the order in which the originally scheduled rounds will be played. Chance will decide whether the first or any other round will be contested to morrow. Alapin, Albin, Bird, Blackburne, Burn, Caro, Charousek, Cohn, Janowski, Lee, Marco, Hascon, Metger, Poptel, Schiffers, Schleichier, Schottlander, Suchting, Tachigorin, Teichmann, Winawer, and Zinki, with Heinrichsen and Dr. Lewlitt as reserve mst, have entered the tournament. However, it is said that the committee will limit the number of contestants to twenty.

W. Clark, Plainfield, N. J.—Your positions will be examined in due course.

R. S. Haryreaves, New York,—Please forward the position on a diagram, when it will receive due consideration.

A Bet Decided — A wine a B cannot queen a Q S. P.

position on a diagram, when it will receive a Q.R.P. ideration.

A Bet Decided.—A wine, as B cannot queen a Q.R.P. by means of K and Q.B. against the black R. with best play on the part of the latter. B requires the K.B. for the queening of the K.R.P. and the Q.B. for the queening of the K.R.P.

Another Di. pute Setti-d.—You both overlooked that by playing P.-K.B.S. (Kt). the black king is checked, and there cannot therefore be a mate on the move.

and there cannot therefore be a mate on the move.

NOTES.

The City of London Chess Club has offered to pay part of the expenses for professional players intending to compete in the Berlin tournament.

The Lord Chief Justire is the 'President of the Metropolitan Chess Club, London, this year.

Great progress has been made during the past week by the committee of the Steinitz testimonial. Those who intend to participate in the reception to be given on Oct. 16 are r-quested to apply for tickets at the Metropolitan Chess Club, Central Opera Rouse, East Sixty-seventh street.

Retropolitan Chess Club, Central Opera House, East Sixty-seventh street.

The Hoard of Managers of the New York State Chess Association have decided to call this year's competition for the Challenge Cupa draw. The association will, therefore, hold the cup for this year. William M. de Visser, G. A. Barth, and Dr. O. P. Heneager were appointed as a committee to a transca a new code of rules for the cup competition, while Ed Hymes, S. G. Ruth, and A. Ettinger were appointed a committee to consider the adoption of the American chess code by the association.

MR. PREEDMAN DISCUSSES KICKING Very Unantisfactory Asswers to Pertinent

President Freedman of the New York Buseball Club has further views on the umptre question and : icking on the field, in addition to those expressed in Wednesday's Sun. In that interview Mr. Freedman sald:

Incompetent umpires are easily intimidated, have visited where these officials have presided In relation to the statement, THE SUR re-

porter asked the New York Club's President yesterday: " Do players kick to intimidate the umpires,

and are the New York players permitted to kick to even things up !"
"Naturally, most players kick either to intimidate the unpires or to cover up their own weaknesses," was the roply. "But Capt. Joyce has always received instructions from me to be careful about going at an umpire in such a way that it might took like intimidation. I have also ordered him to see that the umpires do right. we have played games this season in which

umpires have, through coercion and intimidation by our opponents, wilfully wronged us by The New York Club does not claim that its players are 'lambs gambolling on the green,' but we do claim that not one of them, aithough they are all powerful athletes, has willfully attempted to injure another player. The spiking of Donahue of the Chicagos by Warner I did not see, but I understand it was an accident.

"No. I have not told my players to kick. On the contrary I issued orders before I sailed for Europe that there should be no kicking whatsoever, and as far as I know there has been none. The club has informed the men, though, not to permit opposing players to hurt them, and by that we mean that attempts at splking by certain toughs of the profession should be resented with force."

"In view of the fact that the rules distinctly prohibit kicking except on a technical inter-pretation of the rules, and also prevent an umprelation of the rules, and also prevent an umpire from changing decisions based solely upon his judgment, why doesn't the New York club and all the League clubs insist upon the players obeying the rules?" the reporter sked.

"The League has framed rules which give absolute power to the umpires. We may keep on legislating in this way for years to come, but if we have incompetent umpires the rules are worthless. Competent umpires enforce the rules and there is no trouble. But the moment players see that an umpire does not know the game, and is either incompetent or wilfully unfair, then they are bound to kick, and nobody on earth can stop them. The fundamental principle, then, is the securing of competent umpires. When we get them then we can make the players obey the rules.

"This season the New Yorks have been compelled to put up with decisions rendered by an umpire who, it can be proved, has been continually drunk on the field. Eight clubs protested him, but Mr. Young kept him at work, with the result that he was the cause of riots on the field which were a disgrace to the national game."

"You say the rule which prohibits a captain."

About as Big as a Pea and as Voracious as a The pet of the Aquariem just now is a fish of

the size and shape of a pea which is a prisoner in one of the anemone jars. The little t-ll w was caught in Gravesend Bay and is a trunk-fish three months old. Its official name is onnacion trigonum, although it might be called McGin y, as it has a face with a grotesque, McGin y, as it has a face with a grotesque, scared expression resembling that popularly supposed to have been worn by McGinty at the boits of the sea. It is a native of Central American waters, and probabily was swept up here by the Guif Stream. It has a bony brown covering, mottled with tiny yellow spots on the back. Its snout is of the size of a pin head and its eyes are about as big as pin points. It has four funny little flue, which are visible only upon close inspection. There are two where the tail ought to be and one on each side of the gills. They ibrate as if run by electricity, and the flash has to work them hard to propel itself about. The little fellow has a voracious appetite for it size, and cats at a meal about as much minced clam as the point of a penknife would hold.



The Men Who Have Entered for the A

CRICAGO, Sept. 10.-It will be a great disappointment to Chicago golfers if the amateur championship is not won for the third time in succession by Western players. For months the tournament, which opens on next Tues day at Wheaton, and now they are busy putting on the finishing touches. Early in the season three men were mentioned as probable winners namely: C. B. Macdonald, the champion of 1895; Henry T. Whigham, present champion, and D. R. Forgan. Since then several new aspirants have developed. The Onwentsis Club has entered the following players: H. T. Whigham, D. R. Forgan, Walter Smith, Sol Smith, Slavon Thompson, W. B. Waller, G. A. Carpenter, and G. F. Fisk. Of these only the first five have any right on their season's form to compete for the championship. The other three should never have been entered, as they have done nothing to justify their appearance

in the series. They occupy a lowly position when playing on the club team, and each was bedry beaten in the match between Onwentain and Chicaro last Saturday. Here is the record: Health beat G. A. Carpenter. Outp. E. Labeat. G. E. Fisk., 5 up. Neither Hamilin nor Oraves considers himself good enough for the tourney.

As a player Whigham is too well known in the East to require any indorsement at this late period. Suffice it to say that he is in first-class condition and playing very close up to the form the condition and playing very close up to the form the condition and playing very close up to the form the condition and playing very close up to the form the condition and playing very close up to the form the condition and playing very close up to the form the condition and playing very close up to the form the condition and playing very close up to the form the condition and the

tested him, but Mr. Young kept him at work, with the result that he was the cause of riots on the field which were a disgrace to the national "You say the rule which probibits a captain from questioning a decision is worthless. Have you a substitute!" was asked.

"The rule is not practical," replied Mr. Freedman, "I believe that the captain has a right to speak to the umpire on any boint of play. For instance, the definition of a strike is a 'boil fairly delivered over the plate between the knee and the shoulder. If an unpire calls a strike on a ball that is a foot outside the plate, is it not the rule, and hasn't a captain the right to protest!" You said in Wednesday's interview that 'You would take the first step if necessary to put, a stop to kicking. Why don't you do it move?

"I have already taken the step," was the reply. "The orders are that the New York play. crs shall at all times behave like gentlemen and the lollowing letter, which my absence, and the following let

80,000 INDIAN RELICS.

The Country and Museums Round Reading Are

READING, Sept. 11. - Former Congressman Brunner of this district, since his term expired a few years ago, has devoted much of his time to gathering information about Indian relies found in Eastern Pennsylvania. He says this county has more native Indian relics now in local col

in Eastern Pennsylvania. He says this county has more native Indian relies now in local collections than any other district in the United States. He says there are fully 80,000 relies of all kinds owned hereabout which were picked up in the fleids formerly occupied by the aborigines. He has secured the full data of thirty-five private collections in Berks county, which contain 234 celts, 677 stone axes, 14 mortars, 124 pestles, 74.158 arrow heads and chipped implements. 80 grinders, 111 ornaments, 1.213 spear heads, 67 bas nor stones, and 2.190 hammers, all of stone.

Sixteen years ago Mr. Brunner says there were but 20,000 relies in this district. Collectors are still flading them in ploughed fields after rain. Some persons have as many as 12,000 arrow heads each. All these relies were used by the Delaware Indians of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Their tribes were the Lenni Lenape, Unamir or Turtle, Unalas htgo or Turkey, and Minsi or Wolf. The present site of Reading and Neversink, along the Schuylkill, was a big Indian settlement, because it was on the direct road from Shamokin to Philadelphia. Jasper, basanite, chalcedony, quartz, and quartite were used by the redskins.

The axes are made of hard rock, such as disbess and hormblendic or pyroxenic rock. After hewing the stone roughly into shape the Indians ground down all the irregularities by some process of abrasion, using soapatone and a hard stone. The making of a single are in this indeprocess was the work of weeks. Axes were not used to chop down trees. Indians felled trees by fire. Adam B. Krick has an Indian battle axe ten inches iong and five wide, the finest specimen in America. The celts or stone chisels are very fine.

A Sun reader asks why there are no porpole on exhibition at the Aquarlum in Battery Park. Dr. Bean, of the Aquarlum, says that cuptive Dr. Bean, of the Aquarium, says that captive porpoises are comparatively rare. Porpoises are very difficult to transport after capture. They threat about incessantly in the tank or can in which they are carried, and are constantly liable to do themselves injury. Safely transported to an aquarium they require for their continued existence ample space and water. They can be kept in only the largest pools, and these are not always available; they may be occupied by other attractive fishes or marine animals. Dr. Bean has no doubt, however, that in the course of time porpoises will be seen at the Aquarium.



A member of the New York Seventh Regiment on going to the State Camp at Peaks kill, N. Y., took along some Ripans Tabules, believing the change of water and diet would be liable to produce some unpleasant results. The soldiers were awakened at 4.55 A. M., had five minutes to dress in, reporting to the officer in command at 5 o'clock. They were served with bread and coffee and went to drill until 7 o'clock, when a breakfast was served consisting of catmeal, milk, beefsteak and boiled potatoes. The radical change in his way of living soon affected our friend and his experience was shared by his tent-mate, and they both thereupon had recourse to Ripans Tabules, our friend acting as physician for his companion. The effect the Tabules produced in curing the tendency to constipation and costiveness, and in brightening them up, was so marked that they continued using them regularly thereafter until the supply was exhausted, and then the other soldier telegraphed to New York for more. It was not unusual with them to take three or even four Tabules a day, and it was a regular habit to take at least one every night before going to bed. "I knew," said our friend, "that Ripans Tabules were good for those headaches of mine, and were especially valuable of a morning after having spent a night at a party where dancing was kept up very late, but the way they acted on me and my comrade in Camp was positively surprising. Ripans Tabules have now at least two warm advocates in the New York Seventh Regiment. They were our safety valve."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without giass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One doern of the five-cent cartons (160 tabules) can be had by small by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHERICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TE: TABULES) will be sent for the cents.

TROUT AT THE RANGELEYS

Deer in the Maine Woods.

HAINE'S LANDING, RANGELEY LAKES, Me., Sept. 8 .- Trout fishing in the Rangeley lakes and tributary rivers has never been better than this year. Ever since the days when Hannibal Hamlin was to be seen standing in a fishing loat casting or speckled beauties while wearing a silk hat and a swallow-tailed coat, this re gion has been a favorite resort of fishermen. Of late years it has become more than ever popular, and since the building of the railroad to Bemis, so that tourists can reach Mooselookmeguntic Lake direct, instead of being anded at Rangeley on Rang ley Lake, twenty miles away, the num ber of pleasure seekers has been rapidly in-

The weather is warmer now than at any previous time during the summer, and the fishing in the lakes is correspondingly good, as the fish have remained longer in the unusually warm waters. No fis ing is allowed in the rivers a ter Sept. 1, and it is very tantalizing to see the trout in the Kennebago and Cupsuptic strea slying and sparkling with many colors. During the ing on the middle grounds of Mooselookmegunpastime, and every boating party brings in a string of trout weighing from one to four pounds

string of trout weighing from one to four pounds each.

S. nator Frye of Maine, one of the most enthusiastic fishermen in the United States, is now at his camp here and is out bright and early in the morning, remaining on the fishing grounds with fly rod and trolling line until sunset. The Senstor is interested at present with other fishermen in an effort to induce the power company that controls the waters of the Mooselookmeguntle to consent to lowering the level of the lake a few feet so that the fishing will be improved still more. The lake is fairly alive with trout, but even on the middle ground where worms are used for bait the water is fifty feet deep.

Nobody seems to know what the word Moose-

Mewark Adrertisements.

lookmeguntic means. Of course, it is of Indian derivation, and undoubtedly is intended to convey the idea that the lake is big. like a moose which is always big to an Indian. Some of the guides have fixed up an explanation of a startled Indian's exclaiming, "Moose, look, me gun, quick," but this is too easy a solution to be true. The Hom. Nelson Dungley, the Republican leader of the House of Representatives, was here a few days ago, and after catching a string of trout, some weighing 2½ pounds, framed his interview explanatory of the much-discussed section 22 of the new tariff law.

According to the much-discussed section 22 of the new tariff law.

According to the more or less correct record, Prof. Morse of New Jersey heads the season's championship, his biggest trout weighing an even 13 pounds. Dr. John T. Bullard of New Bedford landed one weighing 9½ pounds, and one taken out by Clement Hoopes of Philadelphia 7½ pounds, after having been kept in the spring ten days. Fishermen say he must have weighed nine pounds when caught. T. L. Page, A. J. Womelsdorff and his sons of Poitsville, Pa; Join W. Rodgers of Boston, and other persistent fishermen have taken many strings of big fish in itangeley Lake, at Indian Rock, in the Kennebago, and at other points during the season, of which no record has been kept. All of them sarree that the dishing grows better each year, and that with the lowering of Mooselook megunite the Rangeley Lake region will be by far the best trout fishing grown so the United States.

Deer are so plentiful in the woods on the hillsides hereabouts that parties are made up almost daily to go up the river about sunset to watch the deer paths and see the spotted animals come down to water. Deer killing is not allowed until Oct. 1, but roust venison is not entirely unknown to the bill of fare at some of the hotels and in some of the camp cabine even now.

In the window of a Chinese laundry in East Broadway there is this appeal for trade: Owing to the hard times, I, Ling Hing, will wash each pair.

This is said to be the first instance of rate cutting among the Chinese laundrymen of New York.

"People no washee-washee," said the mooneyed Chinameh inside to The sun reporter. "Times theo hard, shirtee dirt, col dirt, cuff dirt, nlo money. Me do cheapee workes, me gette more blisness."

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